

WHAT SHALL WE WEAR?

THE TASTEFUL ACCESSORIES THAT
ADORN LADIES' GOWNS.

Turbans and Toques for Merry Skaters.
New Styles in Hair Dressing, Including
the Greek Knot and Small Braids, in
Low Coll.

While the style of dressing the hair high
still prevails to a considerable extent, many
ladies are again wearing it coiled low at the
nape of the neck.



FASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSING.

In the cut given are represented two styles
at present fashionable. One represents the
Greek knot, which is especially adapted for
hair that is somewhat short and waving. The
whole mass, arranged in a little loose and wavy
front, is drawn through a square and ornamental
ring, and twisted into a knot so that the
curled ends of the hair fall down in the back.
The other style shows an old, old
fashion, and one that can be traced to Ger-
many. In this the back hair is formed into
several small braids, which are coiled round
and round and pinned low at the back of the
head, as seen in the cut, the front hair being
arranged in close, short curls.

Lace Vest and Chemise.

The present season has been characterized
by jaunty, open jacket waists, with vests or
chemises worn underneath. The illustration
gives two attractive styles, furnished by
Harper's Bazar.



TO WEAR WITH OPEN DRESSES.

The black lace vest shown is trimmed with
jet, and is designed to be worn under an open
jacket waist of lace or silk. It is made of
black trimming lace, fourteen inches deep.
The lace is taken with the scalloped, forming
the front and lower edges, and sewed up at
an angle to fit the corner, with the perforated
material cut away. A band of jetted net,
two inches wide, is set on as indicated in the
diagram. The upper part is plaited at the
neck and waist; at the waist the plaits are
tacked to a ribbon, which terminates in strings
long enough to tie around the back. The top
is hollowed out an inch and a quarter deep,
and attached to a stiff, standing collar, which
is covered with folded lace, with the scalloped
edge projecting at the top.

The chemise illustrated is of pale salmon
pink veiling. The muslin back, which forms
the foundation, is covered with diagonal folds
of the veiling, stitched with light blue silk,
and a box plait of the veiling is set along the
middle. The standing collar is covered with
folds of the same veiling. A large, antique
coin brooch is at the throat.

Skating Head Dresses.

Skating head dresses for young ladies in-
clude turbans and toques of seal skin,
black astrakhan, and seal plush, and velvet,
with brims of seal skin, astrakhan, beaver
and other suitable furs. The fur turbans
follow the accepted idea in the turbans of the
season, in having the crown taller and some-
what fuller than in past years, while the
brim is wider. Seal skin is deemed sufficiently
rich without trimmings, though some very
handsome models have a tall velvet or ribbon
bow in front or at the left of the front, in
which are set several brown or red quill
feathers embossed with steel or gold, or several
wings.

A very handsome toque, intended for a
skating toilet, is of black astrakhan fur, the
brim turned up quite high on the left side,
and in front a tall bow of dark red, pivot
edged, faillie Francaise ribbon, supplemented
by four black quill feathers embossed in a
design of gold. Tall, stiff upright bows of
folded bias velvet, of self color or of contrast-
ing color, very ribbon bows in the trimming
of toques and turbans.

Fashions in Jewelry.
Rubies were never in greater demand nor
commanded higher prices than now. Pearls,
too, are finding an active market, especially
perfect shaped ones and those showing well
defined colors. Spinel in choice colors are
desirable, and it goes without saying that
beryls of rich color and fine luster are in de-
mand.

The little scarf and bonnet pins that have
been so sedulously patronized by the ladies for
the past two months appear to be as fashion-
able as ever, and these employ in their
decoration tiny diamonds, sapphires, rubies,
moonstones and garnets.

Jeweled aglets are counted with winter
novelties, and there is no end to the gold and
silver hairpins and earrings are of fre-
quent occurrence; sometimes the clusters are
large and sometimes small; occasionally there
are each of an overlapping shank. Small
gems continue to be employed in both insect
and flower pins, with and without colored
enamel.

Head Trimmings.
Read trimmings continue fashionable and
are shown in designs of great beauty and
variety. These trimmings comprise handsome
bead embroideries and ornamentations for
morning and evening dress, mantles, etc.
Black, bronze and other colored beads appear
upon reception toilets, and include a panel for
the skirt, and plastron and collar for the cor-
set. Richly beaded net is employed in tab-
liers for evening toilets.

High buttoned shoes without heels, and
with a bow in front, are worn by small girls.

ALL AROUND THE HOUSE.

Up Stairs, Down Stairs, In Kitchen and
In the Lady's Parlor.

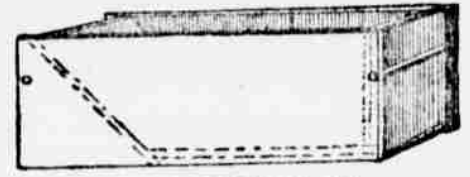
The annoyances and danger arising from
the stoppages of waste pipes in the country
houses are many, and the question how to get
rid of the accumulations in the pipes is, there-
fore, an important one. Digging up and
clearing out is a costly remedy, as is also that
of the plumber's force pump.

When the pipe is entirely stopped, empty it
down to the trap, as far as practicable, by
wiping out with a cloth. Next fill the pipe
up with potash, crowding it in with a stick.
Then pour hot water upon it in a small stream,
stopping as soon as the potash appears to be
filled. As the potash dissolves and dis-
appears more water. At night a little
heap of potash may be placed over the hole
and water enough poured on so that a supply
of strong lye will flow into the pipe during
the night. If the pipe is partially obstructed
a lump of crude potash should be placed
where water will drip slowly upon it and so
reach the pipe. Pipes that have been stopped
for months may be cleaned out by this
method, though it sometimes calls for three
or four pounds of potash.

It is a good plan to use potash from time to
time in order to dissolve greasy deposits as
they form and carry them forward to the
sewer or sewer. Potash is valuable for
this purpose, because, in addition to its grease
solving powers, it is exceedingly destructive
to all animal and most vegetable matter.

The Family Bath Tub.

At least one bath tub ought to be in every
house where people live who wish to be
cleanly and agreeable to their acquaintances.
In the hope of adding the luxury of a good
bath tub to the comfort of homes that are
not supplied with a regular bath room, here
is given a sketch and description of a bath tub,
from The Agriculturist.



THE FAMILY BATH TUB.

Any one familiar with tools can make one
of pine or spruce which will be perfectly
tight, and last for years if kept painted. For
real luxury, a person should be able to stretch
himself at full length in the tub; yet shorter
tubs are frequently used, and are thoroughly
good, but less pleasant. The dimensions of
the tub here figured are as follows: Inside
length at top, 6 feet; at bottom, level part, 3 1/2
feet; width, 2 feet at top and bottom; depth,
20 inches. The sides should be made of clear
two inch pine plank, the bottom and ends of
either spruce or pine, hick and a quarter
inch and a half tongued and grooved clear
stuff, fitting snugly in grooves three-quarters
of an inch deep in the side boards. All should
be fitted before nailing and the pieces marked;
then the grooves should be filled with thick
putty, and end and bottom boards painted on
the ends and edges, and the whole nailed
together, driving each piece snug before nail-
ing. The tub is put together bottom upward,
the pieces which will be at the top first and
the others in succession, being at first tacked
to be sure all are right, and then strongly
nailed. Rools for lifting it are fixed at the
ends, which should extend two and a half
inches beyond the grooves. Round inch rods of
spruce, wedged tight at each end, are best. A
spigot, or simple hole and plug, for drawing
off the water, is placed in the square end.
The best place to set a bath tub in most farm-
ers' houses is in some out of the way lower
floor room, not far from the kitchen or well,
and from which the water can be removed by
being drawn off by a pipe through the side of
the house to the sink drain or out upon the
grass plot.

A Japanese Dish.

First cook to your taste some vegetable,
such as cauliflower, mushrooms or even pota-
toes, and mix with it some scrambled eggs.
Take a nice fresh fish, get the bones out and
soak the flesh in salt and pepper for, say fifteen
minutes; then put the mixture of the eggs
and vegetables inside of the fish and steam
the whole thing; try it while warm with
Worcestershire sauce.

Fashions in Overmantles.

What are termed overmantles are espe-
cially favored. These are made sometimes in
oak, sometimes in mahogany and sometimes
in cherry, and partake in many respects of
the character of the cabinets now popular.
They usually have a rather large plate glass
mirror that extends across the space covered
by the back, and may be from eighteen to
thirty inches high. The mirror is put in at
the back after the brackets and gallery work are
done, and forms the back to the entire suc-
cession of shelves.

Beds and Bed Clothing.

The covering of a bed ought to be light as
well as warm. Woolen blankets are far more
healthful than are heavy comforters which
admit of no ventilation, but, instead, absorb
and retain the exhalation from the body.
Beds and bed clothing should be aired fre-
quently. Many housewives consider the air-
ing of the sleeping room all sufficient, but
this is a mistake. Not only should mattresses
be turned and aired at least three times each
week, but pillows and bolsters ought to be
taken down, shaken and exposed to the sun, every
two or three days. If beds and their furnish-
ings are not carefully cared for the bedding
soon comes to have a stuffy, disagreeable
odor, and that odor means sleepless nights,
for perfect rest is gained only in a bed that is
fresh and clean.

How the Government Cleans Brass.

The government method prescribed for
cleaning brass, and in use at all the United
States arsenals, is claimed to be the best in the
world. The plan is to make a mixture of one
part common nitric acid and one-half part
sulphuric acid in a stone jar, having also a
pail of fresh water and a box of sawdust.
The articles to be treated are dipped into the
acid, then removed into the water and finally
rubbed with sawdust. This immediately
changes them to a brilliant color. If the brass
has become greasy, it is first dipped in a
strong solution of potash and soda in warm
water; this cuts the grease so that the acid
has free power to act.

Ornamental Tiles.

Ornamental tiles form a very essential
feature of interior decoration used as floor-
ings, and taking the place of hearstones,
the better class enriching mantels, constitu-
ing relief friezes and serving for panels of
sideboards and cabinets. Fine clays are usu-
ally used, the colorings obtained being from
metallic oxides. The forms are molded, the
clay inserted in the mold, in which it is sub-
jected to powerful pressure.

Boiled Potatoes.

Cut cold, boiled potatoes in slices a third
of an inch thick. Dip them in melted butter
and fine bread crumbs. Place in a double
broiler and broil over a fire that is not too
hot. Garnish with parsley and serve on a
hot dish; or season with salt and pepper,
toast till a delicate brown, arrange on a hot
dish and season with butter.

GOOD HEALTH.

Practical and Timely Hints About How
to Get and How to Keep It.

The great sources of mischief from eating
are three—quantity, frequency, rapidity, and
from these, says Hall's Journal of Health,
come the horrible dyspepsias which make of
human life a burden. By eating fast the
stomach, like a bottle being filled through a
funnel, is full and overflowing before we
know it. But the most important reason is
the food is swallowed before time has been
allowed to divide it into sufficiently small pieces
with the teeth; for, like ice in a tumbler of
water, the smaller the bits are the sooner are
they dissolved. It has been seen with the
naked eye that if solid food is cut up in pieces
small as half a pea, it digests almost as soon,
without being chewed at all, as if it had been
well masticated. The best plan, therefore, is
for all persons to thus comminute their food;
for even if it is well chewed, the comminution
is no injury, while it is of very great impor-
tance in case of hurry, forgetfulness or bad
teeth. Cheerful conversation prevents rapid
eating.

It requires five hours for an ordinary meal
to dissolve and pass out of the stomach, dur-
ing which time this organ is incessantly at work,
when it must have repose, as any other muscle
or set of muscles, after such a length of effort.
Hence persons should not eat within less than
a five hours' interval. The heart itself is at
rest more than one-third of its time. The
brain perishes without repose. Never force
food on the stomach. It is but natural that
all should feel heavy when night comes, hence
the folly of late and hearty dinners or sup-
pers. Always breakfast before work or exer-
cise.

A Novel Idea About Ventilation.

The Sanitary Institute of Great Britain
has discussed an interesting paper in which
the writer argues that ventilation, that is, the
constant change of the atmosphere, goes on
more satisfactorily in a room with a low ceil-
ing than a high one. The argument is, that
to have the currents of fresh air circulating
only in the lower part of a room, leaving the
upper portion of the air in it unaffected, is
practically a much worse way of ventilating
the room than, with the same movement of
the air, to cut off the upper stagnant portion
of it by a low ceiling. For the stagnant at-
mospheric mass under the high ceiling, al-
though motionless, keeps actively at work
under the law of the diffusion of gases, foul-
ing the fresh currents that circulate beneath
it, while with low rooms and high windows
no accumulation of stagnant air can exist, the
hot and foul atmospheric strain being swept
constantly from the ceilings in the currents
just as dust is swept from the floor by a
broom.

An Erect and Graceful Carriage.

A graceful carriage of the person is very
attractive, and ought to be encouraged by
both sexes. An erect graceful carriage may
be attained by walking with a heavy book
upon the head or fastening the braids of hair
to the dress so as to hold the head in the
proper position; a slovenly walk and stoop-
ing figure will detract 50 per cent. from the
loveliest face and most elaborate toilet, while
an erect and dignified carriage may so im-
press the beholder as to make him believe a
costume royal when it is only royally worn.

Soothing Drops.

Early rising, carried to extremes, impairs
the vitality. I would as soon rob a child of
its food or clothing as to deprive it of sleep
in the morning hours when digestion is fin-
ished and dreams become sweet, says a good
authority as Dr. Oswald.

Showering with hot water, stroking the
joints and kneading the neighboring muscles
gently gives relief in cases of inflamed wrist
joints.

Do not whisper in the sick room, but speak
in a clear, low voice and with distinct
enunciation.

A daily bath, early rising and exercise in
the open air is said to be the best remedy for
a salivary complaint.

To ventilate a room with the least draught
raise the window a few inches and close the
opening with a piece of board. Air will pass
upward into the room between the upper and
lower sashes.

ETIQUETTE.

Manners and Social Usages Prescribed in
Polite Society.

It is at the present time a very convenient
and pleasant custom for a bride to announce
with her wedding cards one or more reception
days during the season after her marriage
on which her friends can call upon her. The
certainty of finding a bride at home is very
pleasing. On the occasion of these receptions
she should not wear her wedding dress, but
receive as if she had entered society as one of
its members. The wedding accessories are all
put away, and she wears any handsome recep-
tion dress she chooses. As regards a bride
wearing her wedding dress to balls or dinners
after her marriage, it is perfectly correct to
do so, provided she divests herself of the veil
and the orange blossoms.

Over Supply is Not Hospitality.

Never overload a plate nor over supply a
table. It is a vulgar hospitality. At a small
dinner no one should hesitate to ask for more
if he desires it. It will only be considered a
flattering tribute to the dish. At large com-
panies, where there is necessarily a greater
variety of dishes, the most voracious appetite
must be satisfied with a little of each.

The French understand better than the
people of any other nation how to supply a
table. Their small family dinners are gems
of perfection. There is plenty for every per-
son, yet every morsel is eaten. The flowers
or plants are fresh and odoriferous; the linen
is a marvel of whiteness; the dishes are few,
but perfect of their kind.

Writing Notes.

The writer of notes ought to carefully dis-
criminate between the familiar note and the
note of ceremony, and consequently should
learn how to write both. Custom demands
that all notes written in the first person
should begin with "My Dear Mrs. Smith,"
and close with the expression "Yours cordially."
"Yours with regards," etc. The laws of
etiquette do not permit the use of numerals,
as 1, 2, 3, but demand that one, two,
three be written out in full. Abbreviations
are considered inelegant.

A common mistake much indulged in by
beginners is the confusion of the first and
third persons. A note in answer to an invi-
tation should be written in the third person,
if the invitation was expressed in the third
person. Formal notes are usually thus writ-
ten. It is not considered good form to write
a note on ruled paper.

Breakfast at Home and Abroad.

In France the first breakfast consists merely
of a cup of coffee and a roll, with sometimes
a little fruit. A second breakfast, at 11
o'clock, is more substantial, dishes being
served which may be eaten with a fork.

In England breakfast is a very informal
meal, the breakfast hour being at any time
one's own choice. The substantial
dishes are served from the sideboard,
where they are kept hot in chafin dishes.

The American breakfast is all placed upon
the table, unless ordered or other porridge
should be served as a first course. Changes
of plates are also necessary when cakes re-
quiring syrup, or when fruit is served.

NOTABLE MEN.

Senators Fair and Jones, the Two Million-
aires—Sketches and Life-Like Portraits
of These Noted Characters.

(Special Washington Correspondence.)

Fair and Jones are notable men in the
Senate. Coming from what is called a
pocket borough, one a Democrat the other
a Republican, they have both been men of
great influence and power in their public
life.

Fair is a thick-set, heavy-bearded man,
standing very nearly six feet in his boots.
His hair is iron-gray and so is his long pa-
triarchal beard. He dresses always in
plain, strong business suits, and moves
about like a man who has a big fund of
common sense to guide him, and cares
nothing for what all creation may think of
him or what he does. Few people come to
him or see Jim Fair when he is in the Senate.
His committee work is little or nothing, and
nobody ever heard Jim Fair make a speech.
His absence from the Senate creates no
great void, and only vacates one chair at
Wormley's dining-table. Although he has
a hundred millions, and is now worth his
thirty millions of Government bonds, the
largest individual creditor of the Govern-
ment, Mr. Fair lives in a most modest way.

Two rooms at Wormley's afford him a
home he wants. He lives all to himself,
private, quietly, doggedly but satisfactorily. A
private secretary writes his letters for
him and attends to his various errands. Now
and then you hear of a little dinner at
Wormley's to two or three friends, seldom
more than two. There was a time when he
patronized a bevy of young things just
out in society and among them were
the daughters of the late Secretary Bayard.

But this was a passing freak. The
Nevada Senator seems almost as little
social in Washington as he did on the Comstock
twenty years ago. Jones is a different sort of a fellow.
He likes to talk. He can make a speech. So-
ciety welcomes him and you may often see
him chatting with his lady friends up in
the Senate galleries. Kate Chiss claimed
much of his attention when she was here
last summer. Jones has a little the best of
Fair in education, but both are masters of
the art of entertainment in the way of
story-telling.

Their experiences in the mines equipped
them with a fund of anecdotes that seems
never to run dry or empty.

Old miners from the Comstock have told
me that Jim Fair was and is to-day the best
miner in America. "He has a nose for
ore," said one. That, it is said, is the way
he made his great wealth. He knew
when a rich body of ore was to be opened
up and could speculate on his information.
The whole output of the Comstock
lodge has been something like \$240,000,000.

Fair is a miner, but three or four
times this has been made or lost in specu-
lation in its various stocks. Nearly half as
much as the entire output of metal has
been spent in litigation alone.

"Old Jimmy Fair," as the miners called
him, was a hard master. Jones and their
colleagues, Mackey, are spoken of in more
kindly terms. Fair did not want his men
to smoke in the mine. He would say as he
moved about underground: "Well, what
gave you a pipe to lend me?" Few miners
would not fish out their pipes at once and offer
them. But had luck to the poor wretch who
did. In a day or two he would be called to
the office and discharged. Like enough the
next time old Jimmy met him he would say:
"What's the trouble? Why aren't you
at work? Discharged! Well, that fore-
man of the mine is the meanest blunderer I ever
heard of."

Jones, whose only sobriquet in Nevada is
"Old Sagebrush," is a Welshman. Fair
was born in Ireland. Both walked a good
share of the way from the coast into the
Washington district. Jones had been some-
thing of a politician in California and came
near being elected Lieutenant Governor
there before going to Nevada. The thing
that first made Jones was his buying Ken-
tucky and Crown Point mining shares for \$2
that soon after went up to \$150. This was
the time Jones fledged the late Senator
Sharon.

Now by finding new rich ore, the same
old luck, the lost fortune has returned.
Fair and Jones are good friends. Fair and
Mackey are not. Mackey a few years ago
charged Fair with unfair dealings and
drew a revolver on him to force him to a
restitution. It was only a little matter of
\$45,000 interest. It is hard to realize that
a man with \$75,000,000 or \$80,000,000 to his
credit would risk his neck for \$45,000.

J. A. TRICKBELL.

Didn't Know Him.

A well-known judge of the Supreme
Court had the faculty, which judges some-
times have to bring into use to save them-
selves from being bored, of appearing to
hear every word that is said, while his
thoughts were really far distant. One
evening a party of friends were conversing
in his presence, and one of them, ad-
dressing the judge particularly, told him
that he had discovered a fine bed of peat on
his farm and that he intended to introduce
it in the neighborhood as fuel. All the ad-
vantages of such a fuel, its economy,
cleanliness and so forth were expatiated
upon, and after quite a lengthy statement
the gentleman wound up by asking the
judge what he thought about it.

"About what?" said the judge.

"About peat," was the reply.

"What peat?" again asked the judge.

"Why, Irish peat," said the gentleman, a
good deal surprised at the judge's stupidity.

"I don't know him, sir," replied the
judge, amidst a roar of laughter, that re-
quired a good deal of explanation before
the judge could see the point.

His Mind Was Elsewhere.

"Aw—so glad to meet you, Mees—aw—
Chrysalls," said Boreman to a lady friend,
as they met at a ball. "Howd' you, it's
meant! Aw see Mees Skiswan is here
this evening. She—aw—looks vewy pale."

"Aw—vewy pale—vewy pale," he re-
sponded, in an absent manner.

"She looks so faded and washed out, too.
Don't you think so, Mr. Boreman?"

"Aw—vewy pale—vewy pale," he was
repeating, when he was wakened by
from the other woman, and aw-thawt it
was you, docher man. You—aw—look so
ery much a ke," responded the absent-
minded Boreman, who had not been listen-
ing, and thought Mrs. Chrysalls had been
addressing Miss Skiswan.

From Waltham.

WALTHAM, Jan. 15.—The roads are in
good condition for sleighing and the young
lads are taking it in.

Dances and raffles are all the rage in
this vicinity.

A few of our neighbor boys went to town
to try the toboggan slide and get a share of
what was going. "This is our first trip,"
said one of them as they were getting on.
"No," said the other as they got to the bot-
tom, "it is our last."

Tim Curtin is the champion euchre play-
er. He says it takes him to scoop the boys
out.

Johnny Obrey's grey team is seen going
west of late. Quite a sudden change!

Miss Matilda Graham returned to the
Lacota Academy to resume her studies,
after spending the holidays with her par-
ents in Waltham.

The dance at Mrs. Gibson's last Monday
night was a grand success.

Ed. Waldron is a dandy at the hop polka.
LONGFELLOW.

There is more Catarrh in this section of
the country than all other diseases put to-
gether, and until the last few years was
supposed to be incurable. For a great
many years Doctors pronounced it a local
disease, and prescribed local remedies, and
by constantly failing to cure with local
treatment pronounced it incurable. Science
has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional
disease, and therefore requires a con-
stitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure,
manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., To-
ledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure
now on the market. It is taken internally
in doses from ten drops to a teaspoonful.
It acts directly upon the blood and mucus
surface of the system. They offer one
hundred dollars for any case it fails to
cure. Send for circular and testimonials.
Address:
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by all Druggists, 75-cts.

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DR. BULL'S Cough Syrup will cure your
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Night mail, 8:00 P. M. 8:00 P. M.

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Streator special, 1:30 P. M. 7:15 A. M.

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Office open at 7:00 A. M. Closes at 7:00 P. M.
Office open Sundays from 12 to 1 o'clock.
W. M. GILMAN, P. M.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad.
NEW TIME TABLE.

GOING EAST.
No. 10, Rock Island Express, 7:02 A. M.
6, Kansas City Express, 10:55 A. M.
12, Omaha, Peoria & St. Paul Express, 11:20 A. M.
8, Westport Accommodation, 4:15 P. M.
6, Kansas City Express, 2:15 P. M.
4, Omaha & St. Paul Express, 5:40 P. M.

GOING WEST.
No. 5, Omaha & St. Paul Night Express, 1:35 A. M.
11, Denver Accommodation, 11:05 A. M.
12, Kansas City Express and Mail, 11:05 A. M.
11, Omaha, Peoria & St. Paul Express, 3:07 P. M.
8, Peoria Accommodation, 8:00 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.
No. 9 and 10 arrive in Chicago at 10 A. M. and leave
Chicago at 1:45 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).
No. 11 and 12 run daily, including Sundays.
No. 26 carries passengers from Chicago to St. Louis.
No. 26 carries passengers between Joliet and La
Salle, and No. 27 between La Salle and Joliet.
No. 21 and 22 carry passengers between Illinois and
La Salle.
R. R. C. & P. R. R. Agent at Chicago.
Geo. T. T. & P. M. Agent at Chicago.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad.
On and after May 1, 1886, trains on the C. & A. R.
R. may follow as follows:

GOING NORTH.
R. C. & St. L. Express, 5:15 A. M.
Lightning Express, 5:40 A. M.
Joliet Accommodation, 6:25 A. M.
Denver Express, 6:55 A. M.
Express Mail, 6:55 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.
Express Mail, 10:15 A. M.
Denver Express, 10:15 A. M.
Joliet Accommodation, 10:50 A. M.
Lightning Express, 11:20 A. M.
R. C. & St. L. Express, 12:45 P. M.

Lightning Express, Denver Express, and Kansas City
Express leave Chicago for St. Louis, St. Paul, and
Joliet Accommodation run daily, except Sundays.
Kansas City and St. Louis Express going through
Chicago without change of cars. Morning train to
St. Louis has free chair cars, and evening train to
St. Louis and Springfield.

JAY W. ADAMS,
Ticket Agent C. & A. R. Railroad.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R.
TIME TABLE.
June 20th, 1886.

GOING SOUTH.
Pass. No. 71, 10:15 A. M.
Pass.